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POLIOMYELITIS IN AUSTRALIA.

The information contained in the following statement was taken from a publication issued in the current year by the quarantine service of the Commonwealth of Australia, entitled "A Review of Recent Literature on Typhus Fever and Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis," by F. E. Cox, chief quarantine officer, Victoria, Australia:

First recognized occurrence of poliomyelitis in Australia.—It is probable that sporadic cases of poliomyelitis occurred in Australia during a considerable period before any outbreak of the disease was recorded. The first sporadic cases noted occurred in the year 1887. These were a case, presumably poliomyelitis, recorded by Hood as occurring on the Clarence River, New South Wales, and a case, type not specified, recorded by Altmann as occurring at Port Lincoln, South Australia. In 1890 three sporadic cases, all fatal, were recorded in New South Wales. In 1893 Stokes recorded three cases occurring in one family at Port Macquarie, New South Wales. The first recorded outbreak of poliomyelitis in Australia occurred at Port Lincoln, South Australia, in 1895.

New South Wales.—The outbreak of poliomyelitis at Sydney, the second to occur in Australia, began in the summer of 1903-1904. From Sydney the disease spread over the greater part of New South Wales and Queensland. Thirty-five cases were recorded at Sydney by Litchfield between November, 1903, and March, 1904, most of which occurred in December and January. The season was unusually wet and cool. During December, 1903, and January, 1904, 34 cases were noted in Sydney by Wade. These cases were of the spinal type and most of the patients were children under two and a half years of age. Six cases were recorded by Blackall as occurring at Queanbeyan early in the year. A fatal case (Landry's paralysis) was noted at Grafton. Eight cases were noted at Young.

Cases were reported in two other country districts of New South Wales—Armidale and Glen Innes.

In 1909 12 cases occurred at Sydney in March. Toward the end of the year, 20 cases occurred on the Richmond and Tweed Rivers, New South Wales.

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During the period from 1891 to 1913, 206 cases of infantile paralysis were admitted to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Camperdown, Sydney. From 1891 to 1908 the greatest number of cases admitted in any one year was 7, in 1895. From 1909 to 1913 the admissions were as follows: 1909, 29 cases; 1910, 22 cases; 1911, 16 cases; 1912, 46 cases; 1913, 50 cases.

During the year 1914, 79 cases (of which 64 occurred at Sydney), with one death, were notified in New South Wales.

Queensland.—The infection previously stated as present in the country districts of Armidale and Glen Innes, New South Wales, was conveyed in April, 1904, to Toowoomba, Queensland. The commissioner of public health for Queensland noted that 104 cases of poliomyelitis occurred in Queensland during that year. The outbreak was widely scattered, cases being reported at Brisbane, Ipswich, Maryborough, Toowoomba, and Townsville. The epidemic ended in February, 1905. Most of the cases occurred in October. One fatal case of Landry's disease was noted at Brisbane by Byrne.

An outbreak occurred at Brisbane in 1914 (described by Thomson). A few sporadic cases were observed in July and September and early in October the disease became epidemic. The outbreak ended in December. In all, 207 cases with 29 deaths were reported. The cases appeared in the central part of the city; the infection spread to the outlying suburbs, and finally to towns situated at some distance from Brisbane, such as Sandgate and Ipswich, which are directly connected with Brisbane by railway. Thus this outbreak ran the typical course of epidemics of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). It is of interest to note that this epidemic and that of 1904-5 in Queensland, occurred during the dry season. The climate is better divided into wet and dry seasons than into the spring, summer, autumn, and winter of temperate regions. It is therefore comparable with that of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Outside the metropolitan area of Brisbane 125 cases were reported for the year July, 1914, to June, 1915. During the preceding year 6 cases were notified in Queensland, of which 3 occurred in Brisbane, while for the 12 months preceding that period 16 cases were notified in Brisbane and 22 throughout the rest of the State, a total of 38 cases.

South Australia.—The first outbreak of poliomyelitis recorded in Australia occurred at Port Lincoln, South Australia, in March and April, 1895. Fourteen cases, all of the spinal type, were noted. There were no fatalities.

Tasmania.—In March, 1909, 41 cases of poliomyelitis, of which 2 were regarded as doubtful, were reported as occurring in country districts of Tasmania. (Reported by Elkington in annual report to

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the department of public health.) Twelve cases were reported by Purdy in the Upper Huon district, Tasmania, in January, 1912.

Victoria.—In the autumn of 1908 an outbreak of poliomyelitis occurred in Victoria (described by H. D. Stephens), 108 cases with 6 deaths being recorded. Most of the cases occurred in densely populated districts. The season was exceptionally dry and warm. The outbreak began in April and ended in June. One case resembled Landry's paralysis. A small outbreak occurred at about the same time at Bendigo.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION IN QUINCY, ILL.

By CARROLL FOX, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The following report gives the results of a study of public health organization and administration in the city of Quincy, Ill. The study includes investigations in both the office and the field and was carried on throughout a period of about two weeks, from April 16, 1917, to May 1, 1917.

Quincy is situated on the Mississippi River and is the county seat of Adams County. It is about 262 miles southwest of Chicago and about 100 miles west of Springfield.

It is served by two systems of railroads—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Wabash—and by steamboat packets plying on the Mississippi River.

Quincy is provided with a beautiful park system and its topography is such that from the standpoint of city planning and the city beautiful the possibilities are great.

Quincy is a manufacturing center, and is surrounded by agricultural country. Among its industries of magnitude may be mentioned the manufacture of stoves and ranges, governors and pumps, farm machinery and implements, elevators, strawboard, incubators, furniture and fixtures, wagons, automobile bodies, breakfast foods, flour, shoes, boilers and structural steel, etc.

The population of Quincy, as estimated by the United States Census Bureau for July 1, 1916, is 36,798, there being an increase of population over the census of 1910 of but 204.

For information and assistance received while making the study, I am indebted to the officials of the health and other city departments, and to other citizens interested in the welfare of the community.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

The city of Quincy is governed by a mayor and council.

The health organization of the city is known as the health department, and is under the control of a board of health, comprising two

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physicians and two councilmen, appointed by the mayor, and the chief of police, who is president of the board. Subordinate to the board of health, there are a commissioner of health, who is appointed by the mayor, and a clerk, appointed and paid by the commissioner. The employees engaged in the collection of garbage are paid from health-department funds. In addition, the switchboard operator of the police department is classified as secretary of the board of health and paid from health-department funds, but his duties are in no way concerned with the health department. The chief of police, as president of the board, receives an allowance of \$150 per annum from health funds.

Commissioner of health.—The commissioner of health is a full-time official who receives \$660 per annum. In addition, he is given certain allowances amounting to \$460, out of which he must pay the salary of his clerk (\$360). As local registrar, he receives the customary fees from the county.

The commissioner is not a physician, and his experience has been gained during the four years in which he has occupied the position. His duties are principally concerned with the enforcement of law and regulations relating to the control of the communicable diseases, the abatement of nuisances, and food inspection.

Office hours of the health department.—The health department is provided with two rooms in the city hall. The office remains open from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. every day except Sundays and holidays. At such times the commissioner is usually present at least a part of the day. By arrangement, undertakers may secure burial permits when the office is closed.

Transportation.—The commissioner of health has provided himself with a horse and buggy which is maintained at the expense of the city in the barn provided for the housing of the equipment used in garbage collection.

Dissemination of information.—The campaign of education in public health so necessary in every community has been overlooked in Quincy. With a reorganization of the health department, this matter should be gone into intensively.

Discussion.—It is certain that the health department of Quincy is not in a position to perform the duties required of a modern health department. Its organization is bad; it is without money and men. The board of health should be abolished and a full-time health officer appointed to be directly responsible to the mayor, and to hold his office during efficiency. He should have previous experience in public health work, and should be a physician in order to carry on the professional work that will be referred to later on. He should not be permitted to engage in the private practice of medicine. The

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health officer should have the same standing in the city government as other officers in charge of departments, as, for instance, the chief of police, the chief of the fire department, etc.

He should immediately inaugurate a campaign of education by talks at various places and newspaper articles, so that the people may become familiar with the work and aims of the health department and their cooperation be secured. Without the cooperation of the people a health department can accomplish little.

The health officer should be made registrar of births and deaths.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The registration of births and deaths is carried on under the authority of State law. The commissioner of health has been appointed local registrar for the city of Quincy and the township of Riverside.

Original certificates are transmitted to the State board of health, copies are made in a book for the files of the local health department, and transcripts are filed with the county clerk annually.

Registration of deaths.—Six hundred and ten deaths were reported as occurring in the city of Quincy during the year 1916, making an indicated crude death rate of 16.5 per thousand. Three hundred and seventeen deaths, or 52 per cent, were due to causes that might be classed as preventable.

There were registered during the same period 57 deaths in children under 1 year of age, indicating an infant mortality rate of 96.6 per thousand registered births.

Registration of births.—Five hundred and ninety births were reported as occurring in the city of Quincy during the year 1916, making an indicated birth rate of 16 per thousand. The birth rate is less than the death rate, signifying that not all births occurring in the city are reported. This is a matter for careful investigation by the health authorities.

Diseases.	Total preventable deaths, all ages, registered.	Indicated death rate per 100,000 population.	Number cases reported.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.	Total registered deaths, infants under 1 year.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	65	176.6	0	.....	0
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	8	.....	0	.....	0
Typhoid fever.....	2	5.4	7	28.5	0
Diphtheria.....	6	16.3	45	13.3	1
Measles.....	12	32.6	804	1.5	1
Scarlet fever.....	0	0	7	.....	0
Whooping cough.....	1	.....	0	.....	0
Influenza.....	16	43.4	1
Tetanus.....	2	0
Infantile paralysis.....	1	0	0
Erysipelas.....	1	2	0
Pneumonia.....	69	17.5	8

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Diseases.	Total preventable deaths, all ages, registered.	Indicated death rate per 100,000 population.	Number cases reported.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.	Total registered deaths infants under 1 year.
Chicken pox.....	0		54		0
Smallpox.....	0		2		0
Septicemia.....	4				0
Meningitis.....	6		1		1
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	9				3
Syphilis.....	4				0
Bronchitis.....	13				4
Occupational accidents and diseases.....	3				0
Other accidents.....	15				0
Malignant growths.....	42	114.1			0
Premature.....	14				14
Malnutrition.....	5				5
Other causes.....	19				19
Total.....	317				57

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES.

The Report of Diseases.

Diseases are reported under the authority of State law and regulations of the State board of health.

Physicians report the occurrence of a notifiable disease by telephone. The information obtained is entered in a book which shows the name of the disease, date, name, age, sex, color, and address of patient and the physician's name.

In the case of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, poliomyelitis, typhoid fever, bubonic plague, cholera, yellow fever, and typhus fever, a report is made to the State board of health on a special form or by telegraph followed by letter within 24 hours after notification by the physician. Other diseases are reported to the State board of health monthly.

The Control of Disease.

The reportable diseases are placed in two classes as follows:

TO BE QUARANTINED AND PLACARDED.

Smallpox.
Scarlet fever.
Scarlatina.
Diphtheria.
Membranous croup.
Chickenpox.
Measles.
Whooping cough.
Poliomyelitis (acute inf.).

Cerebrospinal fever.
Meningitis (epidemic).
Asiatic cholera.
Bubonic plague.
Leprosy.
Typhus fever.
Yellow fever.
Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

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SUBJECT TO A MODIFIED QUARANTINE.

Typhoid fever.
 Paratyphoid fever.
 Dysentery-amebic.
 Dysentery-bacillary.
 German measles.
 Mumps.
 Septic sore throat.
 Malaria.
 "Continued fever."
 Hookworm disease.
 Tuberculosis.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.
 Trachoma.
 Pellagra.
 Puerperal fever.
 Rabies (hydrophobia).
 Tetanus.
 Glanders.
 Anthrax.
 Trichinosis.
 Actinomycosis.

Typhoid fever is a placardable disease.

There is practically no epidemiological study made of any disease and there are no epidemiological records on file in the board of health. The commissioner of health placards the house, enforces the quarantine, and performs the terminal fumigation and other procedures required by regulations of the State board of health.

A certificate is furnished to children giving them authority to return to school after quarantine has been raised.

Typhoid fever.—During the year 1916 there were seven cases of typhoid fever reported with but two deaths. One death occurred in a case that was introduced from the outside. Including this case, the death rate from typhoid fever was but 5.4 per 100,000. The city has used filtered water for many years, but previous to 1914 the plant was of an old type and the intake was badly located with reference to a sewer outlet, and typhoid fever was more or less prevalent. During the year 1913 there were 24 deaths from typhoid fever apparently originating in the city, making a death rate of 65.4 per 100,000 population. Upon investigation, sewage was found to be gaining admission to the intake pipe; this was corrected by extending the pipe out some distance into the river. In 1914 a new filter plant was put into operation. Since the institution of these changes the typhoid death rate has steadily decreased. At the present time Quincy is fortunate in having a good city water supply and but few surface wells. The insanitary privy and the manure pile, however, are common, and it is believed that by eliminating the two latter sources of danger and requiring the pasteurization of all milk, Quincy could establish an enviable record as regards typhoid fever.

Tuberculosis.—The registered death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year 1916 was 176.6, there having been 65 deaths reported. During the same period there were 8 registered deaths from other forms of tuberculosis, making an indicated death rate from tuberculosis, all forms, of 198.3 per 100,000 population. This

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death rate is very high and shows the necessity for the health department to carry on active work along the line of tuberculosis prevention.

There is at present no place for the isolation of the tuberculous, but plans are laid for the construction of a county sanatorium in the near future.

At one time the local Antituberculosis Society operated a dispensary and employed a nurse. This commendable effort to do something for the people was not appreciated, however, and for lack of support and patronage the work was discontinued.

Other diseases.—Next to tuberculosis, all forms, pneumonia gave the highest number of registered deaths, with a death rate of 187.5 per 100,000 population, followed by malignant growths with a death rate of 114.1; influenza 43.4; measles 32.6 and diphtheria 16.3.

There were but two cases of smallpox reported during 1916, although during the year 1915 there were 300 reported cases. There were no deaths.

The isolation hospital.—The isolation hospital is a 10-room brick structure, pleasantly located in one of the city parks. Its capacity is about 30 beds and segregation could be readily secured. It is now used for the isolation of smallpox only. It is not provided with modern plumbing; water is derived from a cistern but is not supplied under pressure. Sewage is disposed of in an insanitary privy. At present there are no patients undergoing treatment in the hospital. At the time of inspection the building was in a disgracefully dirty condition. No caretaker is provided.

One of the local hospitals of the city has constructed an isolation hospital on its grounds to be used for the isolation of any communicable disease that may develop within the institution. Outside cases are occasionally taken at the rate of \$5 per day. This isolation hospital will accommodate about eight patients.

Public health nursing.—There is but one nurse in the city engaged in work of this kind and she is employed by the Cheerful Home, a charitable organization which cares for children whose mothers go out to work during the day. This nurse is principally engaged in prenatal and child welfare work and to some extent in the activities concerned with antituberculosis work.

Diagnostic Laboratory.

There is no diagnostic laboratory, but a laboratory for the bacteriological examination of water has been fitted up in the building occupied by the water purification plant. Water examinations are now made by the superintendent of the water works.

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Discussion.

Having provided for a health officer it then becomes necessary to furnish him with machinery and men to carry on the work of his department efficiently and effectively.

In order to control the communicable diseases it is necessary to exercise careful supervision over the sick person, for it is the individual suffering with a communicable disease or harboring the causative organism who is the real danger to the community. He it is who spreads his infection through the fresh discharge from his mouth, nose, throat, intestines, etc., to those with whom he comes in contact.

There are therefore needed, a bacteriologist and a staff of public health nurses. This staff should be composed of two nurses to be paid by the health department, one nurse to be paid by the school board, and the nurse employed by the Cheerful Home. A combination of this kind, a correlation of public health nursing functions so that all are centralized under one directing head, is in line with modern ideas on the subject.

The equipment in the water laboratory at present used by the water department should be added to and the laboratory transformed into a diagnostic laboratory to be used by the bacteriologist for the mutual benefit of the water and the health departments.

In addition to the above, there is also required a sanitary inspector, whose duties are the abatement of nuisances which have a direct bearing on the public health, as for instance insanitary privies and accumulations of manure. In a report of this kind, it is not practicable to go into details as regards the duties of the various officials.

There are also needed two hospitals, one for the isolation of the tuberculous and one for the isolation of cases of other communicable diseases. Plans are already laid for the first. The second could readily be obtained by utilizing the hospital at present used for small-pox only. The building needs some repairs and a modern sewage disposal system and water supply. It could readily be converted into a very satisfactory isolation hospital.

The health department should also operate an antituberculosis as well as a child-welfare dispensary, with the health officer and a nurse in attendance during dispensary hours.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES.

The Disposal of Garbage and Refuse.

Garbage is collected by the city and disposed of by dumping into the Mississippi River.

The equipment consists of five covered wooden wagons of about 2½ cubic yards capacity each. The number of wagons actually in

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use depends upon the time of year. There are also 10 horses maintained by the city. These have been transferred from the fire department and are stabled in a rented barn. The number of men employed on the wagons depends upon the number of wagons in use. Each receives \$2 per day while actually employed. The barn man receives \$40 per month.

Collections are made rather irregularly, perhaps once a week, from residences only. The service is discontinued during bad weather. Commission houses, grocery stores, butcher shops, and the like must have garbage removed at their own expense. Garbage from hotels and restaurants is usually taken by farmers and fed to hogs.

During the year 1916 there were removed 1,930 loads of garbage. This is the only figure available, but for practical purposes it may be estimated to represent about 3,136 tons, or about one-half of the garbage actually produced in the city. During the same period there was spent by the board of health for garbage collection, \$5,229.13, or \$2.70 per load, approximating \$1.66 per ton collected.

Inspection of the city shows that many householders have neglected to provide themselves with proper garbage receptacles.

The health department is also made responsible for the removal of dead animals. Carcasses of large animals are removed by a private rendering establishment. Carcasses of small animals are removed by the health department.

There is no ordinance providing for the care and disposal of manure. In the stables inspected, manure was found to be handled in a very careless manner with every opportunity for the breeding of flies.

There is no provision made for the collection of rubbish except at the annual clean-up.

Discussion.—The city should organize a service department to have charge of the cleaning of streets and the collection and disposal of garbage and rubbish, dead animals, and night soil.

The present methods of garbage collection should be improved and amplified. All garbage should be collected and disposed of by incineration. This would mean an increase in equipment and the erection of an incinerating plant. The provisions of State law authorizing cities under 100,000 to levy a 2-mill tax for this purpose should be utilized. At the same time a system of rubbish collection, including manure, should be inaugurated, and rubbish collected regularly. Rubbish should be used to fill in the low places within the city limits. Valuable land may be reclaimed in this way. A man should be employed to supervise the dumping so that a nuisance may be avoided.

The State board of health is in a position to give valuable advice relative to matters concerning garbage and rubbish collection and

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disposal, and it should be called upon for assistance before any final action is taken.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the city is derived from the Mississippi River. The intake is located well away from any sewer outlet. The water is pumped into coagulation basins, of which there are two used in series. From two and one-half to seven grains of alum are used as the coagulant, part of it being introduced in the first basin and part in the second. There are six filter beds, modern in construction. The plant has a capacity of six million gallons a day. For present needs one and one-half million gallons suffices. Water is furnished to the city under direct pressure and from a storage and distributing reservoir with a capacity of eighteen million gallons. Filtration is supplemented by the use of chlorine. By this combined method of treatment the efficiency of the plant runs from 97 to over 99 per cent. Daily bacteriological checks are kept on the process in a laboratory which has been fitted up in the building occupied by the plant. These bacteriological examinations are made by the superintendent of the water works. Monthly examinations are made in the State laboratory at Urbana.

Cistern water is used in the city, but the surface well is the exception rather than the rule.

Disposal of Sewage.

The city of Quincy is elevated well above the level of the river and natural drainage is therefore good. It is fairly well provided with sewers, both storm water and sanitary, except in a section which, because of its topography, can not be drained into the present system and which will require the construction of a separate sewer system. The storm water and waste from this section of the city are at present being carried off by natural channels. Sewers empty their contents into the Mississippi River untreated.

There are throughout the city a number of houses using cesspools, and also a number connected to the sewer through the catch-basin system similar to the method that has been described for Toledo, Ohio.¹ A sewer connection of this kind is no better than a cesspool; both should be eliminated and proper sewer connections insisted upon.

A plumbing inspector has been employed by the city since June 30, 1914. During this time there have been 485 buildings connected to the city sewers with complete bathroom installation, flush closet,

¹Public Health Reports, June 25, 1915, p. 1899. Reprint No. 284, p. 22.

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tub, and lavatory. Two hundred and eighty of these connections were in new and 205 in old buildings.

In requiring sewer connections for houses owned by the poor it might be pointed out that such could be made by the city and plumbing installed, using the same procedure as that used in street construction, namely, charging the cost of same as a lien against the property and permitting the property holder to pay on easy installments.

It is a common practice to connect down spouts with the sanitary sewers. This should be discontinued by city ordinance, as these sewers have not been planned to carry the additional burden.

HEALTH SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

At one time the board of education employed a school nurse in an attempt to exercise some health supervision over the pupils of the public schools, but because of the discouraging attitude of the people the work was discontinued and has never been resumed. Work of this kind is not likely to be received with favor until the people are educated up to it; then they would not do without it. The work should be carried on again by the school authorities in cooperation with the health department. The school board should operate a dental and an eye, ear, nose, and throat clinic and engage the services of a dentist and a specialist to perform the necessary work for pupils whose parents can not afford to pay for it. The school board should also employ a nurse and attach her to the health department, this nurse and the other nurses of the health department, together with and under the supervision of the health officer, to exercise a general supervision over the health of pupils of public and parochial schools in addition to performing other work of a public-health nature.

It would also be well for the school authorities to establish an open-air school, or at least an open-air class.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The commissioner of health, in addition to his other duties, exercises some supervision over the milk supply as well as over other foods and places handling foods. It is obvious, however, that one man can not carry on all of the activities of a health department except superficially.

The milk supply.—An ordinance has recently been passed by the city council providing for the maintenance of the purity of milk. In this ordinance provisions are made for the licensing of milk dealers; for the inspection of producing farms or other places handling milk; for the collection of samples; and for the labeling

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of cans, bottles, wagons, etc. It is required that milk must be sold in original containers; that barns must be properly lighted and ventilated; that they must have a floor of impervious material, etc.; and that there must be a separate milk house. Adulterated milk is defined and provision is made for exclusion where milk comes from diseased cows or where a person handling the milk is suffering from a communicable disease, etc.

There are said to be 125 farms supplying milk to Quincy. A few of these farms were inspected. None of them would score very high; some were very primitive. The impression was obtained, however, that most of the producers were willing to accept suggestions, and that a good dairy inspector, through cooperation, could succeed in getting them all to apply the principles of cleanliness, thus producing a clean milk with a minimum expense for equipment, alteration, or new construction.

To produce a milk free from the possibility of transmitting disease, pasteurization should be insisted upon. At present there are three pasteurizing plants in the city, all using the holding method. By careful technique, all should be able to furnish a safe milk.

Other foods.—There are three slaughterhouses located within and just without the city limits. These were inspected. No ante or post mortem inspection of cattle is performed. Butchers are permitted to do some slaughtering on their premises.

Various places handling foods, including restaurants, butcher shops, and bakeries, were inspected. Generally speaking, sanitation was fairly good within the establishments except that occasionally a toilet in bad condition was encountered or a poorly located toilet compartment. Inadequate and improper means for the disposition of garbage and rubbish was a common observation.

Discussion.—In addition to the employees that have already been mentioned, there should be provided a dairy and food inspector, whose duties it would be to maintain a general supervision over foods, especially milk, and places handling foods. This would include the inspection of the producing farms, transportation of milk to the milk plant, the supervision over the methods used in the pasteurizing plants, and the collection of samples for analysis in the laboratory. Producing farms should be scored, laying more importance upon the methods than equipment. All places handling food products should be scored at irregular intervals. All scores should be published in the daily papers.

All milk should be pasteurized by the holding method before being delivered to the consumer.

A municipal abattoir should be erected in which should be slaughtered all animals killed locally for human consumption.

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APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

There was appropriated to the health department for the fiscal year 1917 the sum of \$7,550.

This may seem like a fair appropriation to the health department until it is explained that of the above amount \$840 represents the salary of a switchboard operator for the police department; \$150 is an allowance made to the chief of police for services as president of the board of health; \$5,350 is to defray the expenses of garbage collection. This leaves but \$1,210 actually spent in the prevention of disease and represents but one-half of 1 per cent of that part of the revenues of the city appropriated for ordinary operation and maintenance of city government (\$234,857), as against 21.3 per cent for fire and 15.8 per cent for police protection. The health department of the city of Quincy has never been properly organized, nor has it ever received sufficient money or encouragement to perform active public health work along modern lines. The health department is entitled to at least 5 per cent of the available revenues of the city, which would amount to about \$12,000. With this sum there could be organized a small but efficient health department as follows:

1 commissioner of health and local registrar.....	\$2, 000
1 dairy and food inspector.....	900
2 public-health nurses, at \$900 each.....	1, 800
1 bacteriologist.....	1, 000
1 sanitary inspector.....	900
1 clerk and stenographer.....	720
To maintenance of office, transportation, laboratory, dispensaries, etc.....	4, 680
Total.....	12, 000

It will be noticed that the above amount does not provide for the collection or disposal of garbage. This activity should not be paid for out of health department funds. There is a law in the State of Illinois which permits a municipality to levy a special tax of not to exceed 2 mills to be expended in the collection and disposal of garbage. This privilege should be made use of by the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

As a result of the foregoing study and after careful consideration of conditions, certain definite conclusions have been reached and are made the basis of the following recommendations:

1. That the board of health be abolished.
2. That there be appointed a full-time health officer, to be made directly responsible to the mayor; that he receive not less than \$2,000 per annum; that he hold his position as long as he renders efficient services to the city; that he be a physician who has had previous

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experience in public-health work; that he be required to perform the administrative, epidemiological, and professional duties required in a health department, and that he be prohibited from engaging in the private practice of medicine.

3. That the health officer be permitted to enforce the health ordinances of the city and to carry on his work untrammelled by political considerations and without fear or favor.

4. That he be furnished with the following assistants: One bacteriologist, at not less than \$1,000 per annum; two public-health nurses, at not less than \$900 per annum each; one dairy and food inspector, at not less than \$900 per annum; one sanitary inspector, at not less than \$900 per annum; one clerk and stenographer, at \$720 per annum.

5. That as soon as appointed the health officer start an educational campaign by lectures, talks, newspaper articles, etc., so that the people may be informed as to the aims of the health department and their cooperation secured.

6. That the laboratory equipment in the building occupied by the filtration plant be increased and used jointly by the water department and the health department.

7. That the bacteriologist be required to perform the daily examinations of the water supply of the city, the bacteriological and chemical analyses of milk, the examination of samples submitted in suspected cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, gonorrhea, etc., and such examinations as may be necessary to detect carriers, or to determine the release from quarantine.

8. That the school authorities institute a health supervision of schools, including the operation of a dental and an eye, ear, nose, and throat clinic, and the employment of a visiting nurse. That the visiting nurse be attached to the nursing staff of the health department to work with and under the supervision of the health officer.

9. That the nurse employed by the Cheerful Home be attached to the health department to work with and under the supervision of the health officer.

10. That the city then be divided into four districts, and a nurse placed in each district to perform within that district all of the duties of a public health nurse, i. e., the activities relating to the control of the communicable diseases, including tuberculosis, and the work involved in the conservation of child life, including school nursing.

11. That the health department operate a child welfare and anti-tuberculosis dispensary for the benefit of the poorer population of the city. That this dispensary be open at a definite hour of the day as many days in the week as may be necessary and that one of the nurses be in attendance during such time as the dispensary is open.

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12. That the professional services at the dispensary be furnished by the health officer.

13. That the health officer be not required to furnish professional services at the city jail, or at the homes of the indigent sick, but that the present arrangement with the county physician be continued.

14. That section 165 of Article V of the Revised Ordinance of the City of Quincy, requiring vaccination of children as a prerequisite to admission to school, be enforced.

15. That in the case of diphtheria, quarantine be released only after finding two successive negative cultures from the throat and nose.

16. That antituberculosis supplies be issued free of charge in the case of tuberculosis and that disinfectants be issued free of charge in the case of typhoid fever.

17. That the physicians of the city make every effort to report promptly all notifiable diseases, including tuberculosis, and all births and deaths occurring in the city.

18. That the present isolation hospital be renovated, placed in good sanitary condition, and used for the isolation of all communicable diseases that can not be properly isolated in the home.

19. That the county tuberculosis sanatorium be erected without delay, and that it have not less than 50 beds.

20. That the duties of the dairy and food inspector be, to have supervision over the milk supply of the city (producing farms, pasteurizing plants, collection of samples, etc.), and in general the inspection of foods and places selling foods.

21. That the milk supply of the city of Quincy be pasteurized by holding it at a temperature of 145° F. for 30 minutes, followed immediately by cooling and bottling.

22. That the sanitary inspector be made responsible for the elimination of the insanitary privy, the proper handling of manure, the requirement that all householders furnish themselves with a proper garbage tin, and the elimination of stagnant water, breeding mosquitoes.

23. That the abatement of all other nuisances which do not have any direct bearing on the public health be made a duty of the police department.

24. That the sewers be extended to all parts of the city as soon as possible and that where a sewer is available, proper sewer connections be required without delay.

25. That in houses owned by the poor the health department be authorized and money appropriated to have the necessary plumbing installed and sewer connections made, the cost of same to be charged

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as a lien against the property, permitting the house owner to pay in easy installments.

26. That where a sewer is not available the construction of a "sanitary" privy be permitted; the type of privy to be approved by the State board of health.

27. That the citizens of the community cooperate actively with the health department in its effort to control disease and enforce sanitary measures.

28. That inexpensive automobile transportation be furnished to the dairy and food inspector and to the health officer to be used in the field work of the department.

29. That there be appropriated for the support of the health department \$12,000 per annum.

30. That there be organized in the city government a service department to have charge of the cleaning of streets and alleys and the collection and disposal of garbage, rubbish, manure, dead animals, and night soil.

31. That as soon as practicable the city erect an incinerating plant for garbage and a municipal abattoir.

32. That the system of garbage collection be improved and amplified and that a system for the collection of rubbish be inaugurated.

33. That the provisions of the State law authorizing a city of less than 100,000 population to levy a tax of 2 mills to be used in the collection and disposal of garbage be utilized by the city of Quincy.

34. That a building division be organized in the engineering department to have supervision over the construction of new buildings or alterations made to old buildings.

35. That before any such work can be started, plans must be submitted to and must receive the approval of the building division.

36. That a housing code be adopted by the city regulating the construction of all buildings, including tenements, hotels, apartment houses, etc., as to the toilet facilities, light, ventilation, drainage, and all matters relating to the health and safety of the occupants.

37. That the plumbing inspector be placed in the building division.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

California Report for the Week Ended September 29, 1917.

The California State Board of Health reported concerning the status of preventable diseases in California for the week ended September 29, 1917, as follows: Two cases of anthrax in man were notified, one in San Joaquin County and one in Solano County. Anthrax continues prevalent in animals. Two cases of poliomyelitis were notified in San Diego. Thirty-three cases of diphtheria were reported, scattered throughout the State. Typhoid fever continued prevalent, 35 cases having been reported, with minor outbreaks in Calaveras County and Eldorado. Eighty-five cases of scarlet fever were reported, most of the cases of this disease being in small cities. Five cases of smallpox were reported in Nevada County.

The details of notifiable disease cases reported during the week ended September 22, 1917, are as follows:

Anthrax.....	1	Pneumonia.....	55
Chicken pox.....	43	Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1
Diphtheria.....	26	Scarlet fever.....	48
Dysentery.....	2	Smallpox.....	15
Erysipelas.....	3	Syphilis.....	26
German measles.....	29	Tetanus.....	2
Gonococcus infection.....	29	Trachoma.....	1
Malaria.....	12	Tuberculosis.....	148
Measles.....	45	Typhoid fever.....	42
Mumps.....	77	Whooping cough.....	47

(1680)

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.**State Reports for August, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Colorado:		New York:	
Las Animas County—		Albany County.....	1
Trinidad.....	1	Broome County.....	1
Indiana:		Dutchess County.....	1
Allen County.....	1	Erie County.....	4
Marion County.....	2	Niagara County.....	1
Steuben County.....	1	Westchester County.....	1
Total.....	4	New York City.....	13
Iowa:		Total.....	22
Harrison County.....	1	Wyoming:	
Scott County.....	1	Fremont County.....	1
Total.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	2
Chelsea, Mass.....	1		Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	3	3	New Bedford, Mass.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	2	New Haven, Conn.....	1	
Detroit, Mich.....	4		New York, N. Y.....	4	3
Erie, Pa.....	1		Northampton, Mass.....	1	1
Flint, Mich.....	1		Omaha, Nebr.....	1	
Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....		1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	2	Racine, Wis.....		1
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	2	1
Lowell, Mass.....	2		Springfield, Ill.....	1	1
Manchester, N. H.....	1		Wheeling, W. Va.....	1	1
Memphis, Tenn.....		1			

DIPHTHERIA.**Massachusetts.**

Outbreaks of diphtheria were reported in Massachusetts September 26, 1917, as follows: Erving (town), 12 cases; Ayer (town), 5 cases in school children.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1691.

DYSENTERY.**Massachusetts—Medfield.**

An outbreak of dysentery was reported in the State insane asylum at Medfield, Mass., October 2, 1917, 57 cases having been notified.

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ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.	1	.....	Newark, N. J.	2	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	.....	Oakland, Cal.	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.	4	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Detroit, Mich.	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	3	.....
Erie, Pa.	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	.....	1	Schenectady, N. Y.	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	.....	Washington, Pa.	1	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	2	.....	Williamsport, Pa.	1	.....

MALARIA.

Mississippi Report for August, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Adams County.....	168	Madison County.....	201
Alcorn County.....	241	Marion County.....	455
Amite County.....	190	Marshall County.....	350
Attala County.....	110	Monroe County.....	162
Bolivar County.....	2,015	Montgomery County.....	153
Calhoun County.....	505	Neshoba County.....	265
Carroll County.....	208	Newton County.....	165
Choctaw County.....	243	Noxubee County.....	176
Claiborne County.....	143	Oktibbeha County.....	228
Clarke County.....	39	Panola County.....	698
Clay County.....	128	Pearl River County.....	126
Coahoma County.....	1,548	Perry County.....	295
Copiah County.....	367	Pike County.....	180
Covington County.....	460	Pontotoc County.....	263
De Soto County.....	205	Prentiss County.....	241
Forrest County.....	342	Quitman County.....	744
Franklin County.....	731	Rankin County.....	197
George County.....	90	Scott County.....	276
Greene County.....	110	Sharkey County.....	312
Grenada County.....	110	Simpson County.....	301
Hancock County.....	225	Smith County.....	182
Harrison County.....	200	Stone County.....	42
Hinds County.....	656	Sunflower County.....	956
Holmes County.....	873	Tallahatchie County.....	847
Issaquena County.....	147	Tate County.....	373
Itawamba County.....	163	Tippah County.....	244
Jackson County.....	116	Tishomingo County.....	152
Jasper County.....	222	Tunica County.....	586
Jefferson County.....	282	Union County.....	252
Jefferson Davis County.....	253	Walthall County.....	216
Jones County.....	622	Warren County.....	655
Kemper County.....	108	Washington County.....	944
Lafayette County.....	304	Wayne County.....	188
Lamar County.....	194	Webster County.....	43
Lauderdale County.....	116	Wilkinson County.....	137
Lawrence County.....	370	Winston County.....	384
Leake County.....	241	Yalobusha County.....	187
Lee County.....	624	Yazoo County.....	809
Leflore County.....	1,273		
Lincoln County.....	239	Total.....	28,234
Lowndes County.....	128		

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

MALARIA—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1	.....	Newton, Mass.....	1	.....
Birmingham, Ala.....	16	.....	Richmond, Va.....	6	.....
Boston, Mass.....	1	.....	Rocky Mount, N. C.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	.....
Memphis, Tenn.....	18	2	Savannah, Ga.....	4	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	.....	2	Worcester, Mass.....	1	.....
New Orleans, La.....	2	.....		

¹ The reason that Birmingham had so many cases of malaria reported is not that the disease is more prevalent in Birmingham than in other cities of Alabama and neighboring States, but undoubtedly because of the successful efforts the health department has made in securing the cooperation of the practicing physicians in reporting cases.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1691.

PELLAGRA.**Mississippi Report for August, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Mississippi:		Mississippi—Continued.	
Adams County.....	13	Marion County.....	26
Alcorn County.....	22	Marshall County.....	21
Attala County.....	3	Monroe County.....	6
Bollivar County.....	206	Montgomery County.....	11
Calhoun County.....	14	Neshoba County.....	22
Carroll County.....	8	Newton County.....	7
Choctaw County.....	5	Noxubee County.....	7
Claiborne County.....	3	Oktibbeha County.....	20
Clarke County.....	8	Panola County.....	35
Clay County.....	5	Pearl River County.....	3
Coahoma County.....	133	Perry County.....	9
Copiah County.....	45	Pike County.....	17
Covington County.....	14	Pontotoc County.....	17
De Soto County.....	37	Prentiss County.....	5
Forrest County.....	19	Quitman County.....	71
Franklin County.....	6	Rankin County.....	6
George County.....	4	Scott County.....	12
Greene County.....	4	Sharkey County.....	9
Grenada County.....	1	Simpson County.....	8
Harrison County.....	15	Smith County.....	3
Hinds County.....	36	Stone County.....	4
Holmes County.....	18	Sunflower County.....	53
Itawamba County.....	13	Tallahatchie County.....	29
Jasper County.....	7	Tate County.....	14
Jefferson County.....	3	Tippah County.....	7
Jefferson Davis County.....	5	Tishomingo County.....	14
Jones County.....	61	Tunica County.....	25
Kemper County.....	4	Union County.....	21
Lafayette County.....	2	Walthall County.....	3
Lamar County.....	7	Warren County.....	6
Lauderdale County.....	5	Washington County.....	31
Lawrence County.....	11	Wayne County.....	40
Leake County.....	9	Webster County.....	6
Lee County.....	60	Winston County.....	6
Leflore County.....	13	Yalobusha County.....	4
Lincoln County.....	19	Yazoo County.....	49
Lowndes County.....	6		
Madison County.....	15	Total.....	1,486

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

PELLAGRA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Birmingham, Ala.....	15	4	Nashville, Tenn.....	1	1
Charleston, S. C.....	1	1	New Orleans, La.....	2	2
Columbia, S. C.....	3	1	Richmond, Va.....	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	1	1	Savannah, Ga.....	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	2	Topeka, Kans.....	1	2
Memphis, Tenn.....	2	3	Washington, D. C.....	1	1
Mobile, Ala.....	1	1			

¹ The reason that Birmingham had so many more cases of pellagra reported than any other city is not that the disease is more prevalent in Birmingham than in other cities of Alabama and neighboring States, but undoubtedly because of the successful efforts the health department has made in securing the cooperation of the practicing physicians in reporting cases.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1	1	Kansas City, Mo.....	3	6
Baltimore, Md.....	2	10	Los Angeles, Cal.....	5	5
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	1	Lowell, Mass.....	1	1
Boston, Mass.....	4	9	Malden, Mass.....	1	1
Braddock, Pa.....	1	1	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Brockton, Mass.....	2	1	Newark, N. J.....	12	3
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	1	New Castle, Pa.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	63	39	Oakland, Cal.....	1	4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	12	10	Philadelphia, Pa.....	24	13
Fall River, Mass.....	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9	12
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1	1	San Diego, Cal.....	2	2
Flint, Mich.....	2	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	11	10
Harrison, N. J.....	1	1	Washington, Pa.....	1	1
Jackson, Mich.....	1	1	Williamsport, Pa.....	1	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Illinois—Cook County.

During the week ended September 29, 1917, 80 cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Cook County, Ill., of which 65 cases were in the city of Chicago.

West Virginia.

During the two weeks ended September 29, 1917, the following cases of poliomyelitis were notified in West Virginia:

	Cases.		Cases.
Braxton County.....	1	Hoult, Marion County.....	2
Huntington, Cabell County.....	6	Moundsville, Marshall County.....	2
Calhoun County.....	2	Mason County.....	2
Hampshire County.....	2	Mineral County.....	2
Hancock County.....	1	Waitland, Monroe County.....	1
Clarksburg, Harrison County.....	1	Wheeling, Ohio County.....	1
Meadowbrook, Harrison County.....	1	Richey County.....	1
Sherman, Jackson County.....	4	Parkersburg, Wood County.....	4

ARE YOU SAYING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**State Reports for August, 1917.**

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana:		New York:	
Delaware County.....	1	Albany County.....	1
Gibson County.....	2	Clinton County.....	2
Grant County.....	1	Columbia County.....	1
Lake County.....	9	Delaware County.....	1
Laporte County.....	2	Erie County.....	1
Wabash County.....	1	Fulton County.....	1
Warren County.....	1	Genesee County.....	2
Total.....	17	Greene County.....	2
Iowa:		Jefferson County.....	3
Black Hawk County.....	1	Monroe County.....	2
Grundy County.....	1	Nassau County.....	1
Lucas County.....	1	Onondaga County.....	1
Marion County.....	2	Otsego County.....	3
Mills County.....	1	Rensselaer County.....	2
Monona County.....	3	St. Lawrence County.....	12
Pottawattamie County.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Scott County.....	10	New York City.....	19
Story County.....	1	Total.....	55
Total.....	21	North Dakota:	
Mississippi:		Burleigh County.....	2
Choctaw County.....	1	Walsh County.....	2
Itawamba County.....	1	Total.....	4
Jackson County.....	1	South Dakota:	
Lowndes County.....	1	Moody County.....	3
Tishomingo County.....	1	Turner County.....	2
Total.....	5	Union County.....	1
Montana:		Yankton County.....	1
Cascade County.....	1	Total.....	7
Great Falls.....	5		
Hill County.....	1		
Total.....	7		

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	4	.....	Malden, Mass.....	1	1
Albany, N. Y.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	3	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	New Britain, Conn.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	50	13	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	3	1
Davenport, Iowa.....	10	2	Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
Denver, Colo.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2	1
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	2	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	1	.....	Providence, R. I.....	1	.....
Erie, Pa.....	1	.....	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	2	.....	Somerville, Mass.....	1	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	1	Toledo, Ohio.....	.....	1
Lancaster, Pa.....	1	.....		

RABIES IN ANIMALS.**City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.**

During the week ended September 15, 1917, 1 case of rabies in animals was reported at Newark, N. J., and 1 case was reported at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

SCARLET FEVER.

Kentucky—Mason County.

Seven cases of scarlet fever were reported from Mason County, Ky., September 26 and October 2, 1917. Four of the cases were notified in Helena and three in Mayslick.

See also Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1691.

SMALLPOX.

Minnesota.

During the week ended September 29, 1917, three new foci of smallpox infection were reported in the State of Minnesota, cases of the disease having been notified as follows: Kittson County, Norway Township, 1 case; Marshall County, Stephen Village, 2 cases; Meeker County, Kingston Township, 1 case.

State Reports for August, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Colorado:						
Denver County—						
Denver.....	5		4		1	
El Paso County—						
Colorado Springs.....	1				1	
Garfield County.....	4		3		1	
Kit Carson County.....	1				1	
Otero County—						
Rocky Ford.....	3		1		2	
Total.....	14		8		6	
Montana:						
Beaverhead County.....	3					3
Broadwater County.....	2			1	1	
Cascade County.....	3				2	1
Great Falls.....	1					1
Custer County.....	2				2	
Dawson County.....	1					1
Gallatin County.....	1					1
Bozeman.....	1				1	
Hill County.....	5					5
Missoula County.....	1					1
Park County—						
Livingston.....	3					3
Sanders County.....	1				1	
Silver Bow County.....	9					9
Butte.....	29				1	28
Total.....	62			1	8	53
New York:						
Albany County.....	1					1
Cattaraugus County.....	1				1	
Erie County.....	1				1	
Total.....	3				2	1

ARE YOU SAYING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Indiana (Aug. 1-31):			Mississippi (Aug. 1-31):		
Adams County.....	1	.....	Calhoun County.....	1	.....
Allen County.....	1	.....	Clay County.....	1	.....
Davless County.....	4	.....	Harrison County.....	1	.....
Delaware County.....	3	.....	Holmes County.....	5	.....
Fountain County.....	4	.....	Jasper County.....	2	.....
Fulton County.....	1	.....	Jones County.....	3	.....
Grant County.....	8	.....	Lafayette County.....	7	.....
Greene County.....	3	.....	Monroe County.....	2	.....
Jennings County.....	1	.....	Newton County.....	8	.....
Johnson County.....	2	.....	Tallahatchie County.....	2	.....
Knox County.....	5	.....	Yalobusha County.....	3	.....
Lake County.....	7	.....	Yazoo County.....	2	.....
Lawrence County.....	1	.....	Total.....	37	.....
Marion County.....	22	.....	Nevada (Aug. 1-31):		
Miami County.....	7	.....	White Pine County.....	1	.....
Monroe County.....	5	.....	North Dakota (Aug. 1-31):		
Noble County.....	1	.....	Griggs County.....	3	.....
Parke County.....	6	.....	Nelson County.....	4	.....
Posey County.....	1	.....	Richland County.....	1	.....
Tippecanoe County.....	4	.....	Total.....	8	.....
Vermilion County.....	2	.....	South Dakota (Aug. 1-31):		
Vigo County.....	3	.....	Aurora County.....	1	.....
Total.....	92	.....	Custer County.....	1	.....
Iowa (Aug. 1-31):			Davidson County.....	1	.....
Appanoose County.....	1	.....	Day County.....	1	1
Dubuque County.....	1	.....	Deuel County.....	6	.....
Franklin County.....	1	.....	Grant County.....	3	.....
Harrison County.....	3	.....	Lake County.....	1	.....
Jasper County.....	1	.....	Walworth County.....	5	.....
Kossuth County.....	1	.....	Total.....	19	1
Lee County.....	2	.....	Wyoming (Aug. 1-31):		
Mills County.....	1	.....	Niobrara County.....	15	.....
Mitchell County.....	1	.....	Natrona County.....	1	.....
Monona County.....	1	.....	Laramie County.....	1	.....
Muscataine County.....	1	.....	Total.....	17	.....
Osceola County.....	2	.....		
Plymouth County.....	3	.....		
Pottawattamie County.....	1	.....		
Shelby County.....	8	.....		
Wapello County.....	2	.....		
Winnebago County.....	5	.....		
Woodbury County.....	2	.....		
Total.....	37	.....		

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Akron, Ohio.....	3	.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	1	.....
Altoona, Pa.....	1	.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	4	.....
Austin, Tex.....	1	.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	7	.....
Butte, Mont.....	8	.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	4	.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	2	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	12	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	4	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	1	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	10	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	2	.....
Erie, Pa.....	2	.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1	.....
Flint, Mich.....	1	.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	2	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	6	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	10	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	3	.....		

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

TETANUS.**City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.**

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	1
Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	1	.....
Long Beach, Cal.....	1	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 1691.

TYPHOID FEVER.**Georgia—Macon.**

During the period from August 8 to September 28, 1917, 57 cases of typhoid fever were notified in Macon, Ga.

Massachusetts—Tewksbury and Gloucester.

An outbreak of typhoid fever was reported October 2, 1917, in the Massachusetts State Infirmary at Tewksbury, Mass., 27 cases having been notified.

Eight cases of typhoid fever were reported from Gloucester, Mass., October 2, 1917. The cases were scattered.

Mississippi—Greenwood.

During the week ended September 29, 1917, 11 cases of typhoid fever were notified in Greenwood, Miss.

State Reports for August, 1917.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Colorado:		Indiana—Continued.	
Alamosa County.....	1	Carroll County.....	3
Arapahoe County.....	3	Cass County.....	3
Boulder County.....	2	Clark County.....	4
Custer County.....	2	Crawford County.....	1
Denver County.....	13	Daviess County.....	8
Douglas County.....	1	Dearborn County.....	2
El Paso County.....	2	Decatur County.....	2
Fremont County.....	4	Dekalb County.....	2
Kit Carson County.....	3	Delaware County.....	6
Las Animas County.....	3	Dubuois County.....	6
La Plata County.....	1	Elkhart County.....	4
Montrose County.....	2	Floyd County.....	3
Morgan County.....	5	Fountain County.....	1
Otero County.....	1	Franklin County.....	2
Pueblo County.....	22	Fulton County.....	2
Weld County.....	4	Gibson County.....	14
Total.....	69	Grant County.....	8
		Greene County.....	4
Indiana:		Hamilton County.....	1
Allen County.....	6	Hancock County.....	2
Bartholomew County.....	1	Harrison County.....	4
Blackford County.....	7	Hendricks County.....	2
		Henry County.....	1

ARE YOU SAYING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1917—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
Indiana—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued.	
Howard County.....	4	Lamar County.....	10
Huntington County.....	2	Lauderdale County.....	10
Jackson County.....	5	Lawrence County.....	4
Jay County.....	7	Leake County.....	2
Jefferson County.....	2	Lee County.....	43
Jennings County.....	1	LeFlore County.....	18
Johnson County.....	10	Lincoln County.....	18
Kosciusko County.....	5	Lowndes County.....	2
Lake County.....	4	Madison County.....	12
Laporte County.....	1	Madison County.....	4
Lawrence County.....	17	Marion County.....	22
Madison County.....	1	Marshall County.....	15
Marion County.....	33	Monroe County.....	7
Miami County.....	1	Montgomery County.....	3
Monroe County.....	1	Neshoba County.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	Newton County.....	5
Morgan County.....	1	Noxubee County.....	16
Noble County.....	1	Oktibbeha County.....	19
Ohio County.....	2	Parola County.....	1
Orange County.....	2	Pearl River County.....	9
Owen County.....	1	Perry County.....	8
Parke County.....	3	Pike County.....	24
Perry County.....	2	Pontotoc County.....	6
Pike County.....	6	Prentiss County.....	6
Posey County.....	4	Quitman County.....	2
Putnam County.....	2	Rankin County.....	21
Randolph County.....	1	Scott County.....	9
Rush County.....	10	Simpson County.....	11
Scott County.....	3	Smith County.....	1
Shelby County.....	4	Stone County.....	28
Spencer County.....	6	Sunflower County.....	44
Stienben County.....	2	Tallahatchie County.....	20
St. Joseph County.....	8	Tate County.....	35
Switzerland County.....	1	Tippah County.....	27
Tippecanoe County.....	2	Tishomingo County.....	4
Union County.....	2	Tunica County.....	19
Vanderburg County.....	63	Union County.....	5
Warriek County.....	3	Walsh County.....	2
Washington County.....	10	Warren County.....	18
Wayne County.....	1	Washington County.....	12
Whitley County.....	2	Wayne County.....	8
Total.....	336	Webster County.....	2
Mississippi:		Wilkinson County.....	7
Adams County.....	7	Winston County.....	11
Alcorn County.....	4	Yalobusha County.....	18
Amite County.....	12	Yazoo County.....	18
Attala County.....	12	Total.....	970
Holivar County.....	67	Montana:	
Calhoun County.....	22	Blaine County.....	1
Carroll County.....	2	Cascade County.....	1
Chectaw County.....	15	Great Falls.....	2
Clallborne County.....	6	Dawson County.....	9
Clarke County.....	5	Fergus County.....	6
Clay County.....	6	Flathead County—	
Cochise County.....	20	Kalispell.....	1
Copiah County.....	25	Hill County.....	1
Covington County.....	1	Park County.....	1
De Soto County.....	28	Silver Bow County.....	1
Forrest County.....	8	Teton County.....	1
Franklin County.....	12	Yellowstone County—	
Greene County.....	4	Billings.....	3
Grenada County.....	4	Total.....	27
Harrison County.....	25	Nevada:	
Hinds County.....	17	Churchill County.....	2
Holmes County.....	10	Esmeralda County.....	1
Itawamba County.....	9	Humboldt County.....	1
Jackson County.....	3	Washoe County.....	2
Jasper County.....	33	White Pine County.....	8
Jefferson County.....	1	Total.....	14
Jones County.....	28		
Kemper County.....	6		
Lafayette County.....	3		

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1917—Continued.

Place.	New cases reported.	Place.	New cases reported.
New York:		New York—Continued.	
Albany County.....	13	Tompkins County.....	4
Cattaraugus County.....	3	Ulster County.....	13
Cayuga County.....	2	Warren County.....	1
Chautauqua County.....	11	Washington County.....	1
Chemung County.....	5	Westchester County.....	18
Chenango County.....	2	New York City.....	185
Clinton County.....	10	Total.....	468
Columbia County.....	3		
Cortland County.....	2	North Dakota:	
Delaware County.....	3	Barnes County.....	1
Dutchess County.....	4	Bottineau County.....	2
Erie County.....	33	Burleigh County.....	2
Essex County.....	2	Kidder County.....	1
Franklin County.....	1	Morton County.....	1
Fulton County.....	3	Nelson County.....	1
Genesee County.....	6	Ramsey County.....	1
Hamilton County.....	1	Williams County.....	11
Herkimer County.....	2	Total.....	20
Jefferson County.....	13		
Lewis County.....	1	South Dakota:	
Madison County.....	3	Day County.....	3
Monroe County.....	11	Hand County.....	2
Nassau County.....	2	Lawrence County.....	1
Niagara County.....	12	Miner County.....	1
Oneida County.....	3	Tripp County.....	1
Onondaga County.....	7	Total.....	8
Ontario County.....	1		
Orange County.....	5	Wyoming:	
Orleans County.....	3	Washakie County.....	6
Oswego County.....	5	Fremont County.....	1
Otsego County.....	6	Goshen County.....	1
Rensselaer County.....	7	Campbell County.....	2
Rockland County.....	2	Carbon County.....	1
St. Lawrence County.....	11	Natrona County.....	3
Saratoga County.....	15	Total.....	14
Schenectady County.....	1		
Steuben County.....	4		
Suffolk County.....	26		
Tioga County.....	2		

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.....	1		Dayton, Ohio.....	6	
Alton, Ill.....	2		Denver, Colo.....	5	1
Altoona, Pa.....	1		Detroit, Mich.....	5	7
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	1	East Chicago, Ind.....	1	
Austin, Tex.....	1		East Orange, N. J.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	43	2	El Paso, Tex.....	3	
Berkeley, Cal.....	1		Erie, Pa.....	3	
Birmingham, Ala.....	39	5	Evansville, Ind.....	11	1
Boston, Mass.....	7	1	Fall River, Mass.....	16	1
Braddock, Pa.....	2		Flint, Mich.....	3	2
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2		Fort Worth, Tex.....		1
Brookline, Mass.....	1		Galveston, Tex.....	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Hagerstown, Md.....	4	
Butte, Mont.....	1		Hartford, Conn.....	3	1
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Jersey City, N. J.....	2	
Camden, N. J.....	1		Johnstown, Pa.....	2	1
Canton, Ohio.....	6	1	Kansas City, Mo.....	5	1
Charleston, S. C.....	2		Kansas City, Kans.....	15	3
Chelsea, Mass.....	2		Kenosha, Wis.....	4	
Chicago, Ill.....	20	2	Knoxville, Tenn.....	5	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4	1	Lancaster, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	2	Lawrence, Mass.....	2	
Coffeyville, Kans.....	1		Lexington, Ky.....	2	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	6		Lima, Ohio.....	2	
Covington, Ky.....	1		Lincoln, Nebr.....	2	
Cumberland, Md.....	1		Little Rock, Ark.....	3	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917—Continued.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Long Beach, Cal.	1		Quincy, Mass.	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	9		Racine, Wis.		1
Lowell, Mass.	1		Reading, Pa.	4	
Lynn, Mass.	1	1	Richmond, Va.	5	1
Malden, Mass.	1		Roanoke, Va.	4	
Medford, Mass.	2		Rockford, Ill.	3	1
Memphis, Tenn.	6		Rock Island, Ill.	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	1	St. Joseph, Mo.	3	
Minneapolis, Minn.	5		St. Louis, Mo.	43	3
Mobile, Ala.	1		Salt Lake City, Utah	10	
Montclair, N. J.	1		San Francisco, Cal.	6	
Morristown, N. J.	1		San Jose, Cal.	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	8	2	Savannah, Ga.	1	
Newark, N. J.	11	1	Seattle, Wash.	1	
New Bedford, Mass.	2		Somerville, Mass.	3	
New Britain, Conn.	1		South Bend, Ind.	38	
Newburyport, Mass.	1		Springfield, Ill.	7	
New Castle, Pa.	3		Springfield, Mass.	1	
New Haven, Conn.	1		Springfield, Ohio	2	
New London, Conn.	4		Syracuse, N. Y.	7	
New Orleans, La.	9	2	Terre Haute, Ind.	1	1
New York, N. Y.	97	7	Toledo, Ohio	4	
North Adams, Mass.	1		Trenton, N. J.	1	
Oklahoma, Okla.	1		Troy, N. Y.	5	
Omaha, Nebr.	4	1	Washington, D. C.	12	2
Orange, N. J.	1		Washington, Pa.	1	
Pasadena, Cal.	1		Wheeling, W. Va.	3	
Passaic, N. J.	1		Wichita, Kans.	6	
Pawtucket, R. I.	3	1	Wilkesburg, Pa.	1	
Perth Amboy, N. J.	2		Wilmington, Del.		1
Philadelphia, Pa.	32	3	Wilmington, N. C.	1	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8		Winston-Salem, N. C.	4	1
Plainfield, N. J.	1		Worcester, Mass.	3	
Portsmouth, Va.	1		York, Pa.	2	
Providence, R. I.	4				

TYPHUS FEVER.

Mississippi Report for August, 1917.

During the month of August, 1917, six cases of typhus fever were reported in the State of Mississippi.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports for August, 1917.

State.	Cases reported.			State.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Colorado	44	100	21	Nevada	1	1	1
Indiana	207	67	71	New York	992	942	260
Iowa	32		24	North Dakota	34	2	22
Mississippi	64	406	50	South Dakota	10	12	25
Montana	17	20	56	Wyoming	5	7	10

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	589,621	224	7	1	4	2	5	.....	43	24
Boston, Mass.	756,476	206	59	2	22	.....	12	1	58	22
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	666	147	15	9	1	85	3	301	63
Cleveland, Ohio.	674,073	193	59	5	1	1	4	.....	28	20
Detroit, Mich.	571,784	213	64	8	1	1	28	1	29	14
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	109	6	2	1	.....	5	.....	43	24
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	1,320	150	15	52	3	37	1	373	144
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518	.....	50	6	5	.....	9	.....	103	43
Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,090	172	31	3	9	.....	6	.....	18	13
St. Louis, Mo.	757,309	184	44	7	3	.....	14	.....	43	17
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	118	11	.....	2	.....	6	.....	32	18
Cincinnati, Ohio.	410,476	111	21	1	2	.....	2	.....	32	17
Jersey City, N. J.	306,345	75	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	12	8
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,535	84	16	3	3	.....	23	1	25	7
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454	.....	26	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	408,894	108	15	.....	3	.....	1	.....	30	13
New Orleans, La.	371,747	132	72	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	23	23
San Francisco, Cal.	463,516	123	13	2	20	.....	5	.....	32	6
Seattle, Wash.	348,639	50	2	.....	5	.....	6	.....	17	6
Washington, D. C.	363,980	140	8	1	11	.....	12	1	19	11
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	214,878	67	14	.....	1	.....	7	1	9	3
Denver, Colo.	260,800	54	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	13
Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708	.....	55	.....	2	.....	6	.....	28	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	297,847	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Portland, Oreg.	295,463	40	5	.....	3	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Providence, R. I.	251,960	60	20	2	1	.....	4	1	20	5
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Albany, N. Y.	104,199	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	69	3	.....	.....	1	10	.....	19	5
Bridgeport, Conn.	121,579	36	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2
Cambridge, Mass.	112,981	24	5	1	3	.....	1	.....	6	7
Camden, N. J.	106,233	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	127,224	40	9	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Fall River, Mass.	128,366	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	4
Fort Worth, Tex.	101,562	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,211	25	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....
Hartford, Conn.	110,900	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Lawrence, Mass.	100,590	33	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	2
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Lynn, Mass.	102,425	24	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Memphis, Tenn.	148,995	.....	8	1	.....	.....	3	.....	12	5
Nashville, Tenn.	117,057	50	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	3
New Bedford, Mass.	118,158	34	6	.....	7	.....	3	.....	6	7
New Haven, Conn.	143,685	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2
Oakland, Cal.	198,604	39	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	8	2
Omaha, Nebr.	165,479	48	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Reading, Pa.	109,381	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Richmond, Va.	153,687	47	19	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	8	3
Salt Lake City, Utah.	117,399	30	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	5
Springfield, Mass.	105,942	33	6	4	1	.....	4	.....	8	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	45	8	2	4	1	8	.....	6	4
Tacoma, Wash.	112,770	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	191,554	61	7	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	5
Trenton, N. J.	111,503	38	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	42	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	12	7
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Akron, Ohio.	85,625	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....
Altoona, Pa.	58,659	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	57,690	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Bayonne, N. J.	69,893	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Berkeley, Cal.	57,653	9	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	53,973	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
Brockton, Mass.	67,449	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Canton, Ohio.	60,852	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	60,734	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Covington, Ky.	57,144	19	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917—Continued.

City.	Popula- tion as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhab- itants—Continued.										
Duluth, Minn.	94,495	19	3	1	6		7		1	
Elizabeth, N. J.	86,690	26	6				3		1	
El Paso, Tex.	63,705		1		1					
Erie, Pa.	75,195		6				2		8	21
Evansville, Ind.	76,078	21	2				4		1	2
Flint, Mich.	54,772	17	5	1			4		16	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	76,183	16	6							1
Harrisburg, Pa.	72,015	21	3		1				2	3
Hoboken, N. J.	77,214	16	1		2		4		2	2
Johnstown, Pa.	68,529	23	5	1						
Kansas City, Kans.	99,437		1						3	
Little Rock, Ark.	57,343	9			1				1	
Malden, Mass.	51,155	8	1		1		1			2
Manchester, N. H.	78,283	34	4	1					5	2
Mobile, Ala.	58,221	29	2				1			2
New Britain, Conn.	53,794	19	4				2			1
Oklahoma City, Okla.	92,943	11								2
Passaic, N. J.	71,744	16	18	1					1	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	59,411	19	1							
Portland, Me.	63,867	17			2					1
Rockford, Ill.	55,185	27					1		3	2
Sacramento, Cal.	66,895	22							4	3
Saginaw, Mich.	55,642	14					1			1
St. Joseph, Mo.	85,236	22	3						1	5
San Diego, Cal.	53,330	15	3				1		4	1
Savannah, Ga.	68,805	17	3						3	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	99,519	23	2		2		2		1	1
Sioux City, Iowa.	57,078		1				1			
Somerville, Mass.	87,689	14	1		2				6	1
South Bend, Ind.	68,916	16			1					1
Springfield, Ill.	61,120	19	1						1	1
Springfield, Ohio.	51,550	18			2		1		4	2
Terre Haute, Ind.	66,083	20	2				1		1	
Troy, N. Y.	77,916		1		6		1		2	4
Wichita, Kans.	70,722						1			
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	76,776	17	6		1		1		1	
Yorck, Pa.	51,653								1	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhab- itants:										
Alameda, Cal.	27,732	11					10			
Auburn, N. Y.	37,385	12	1				1			
Austin, Tex.	34,814	7								1
Brookline, Mass.	32,730	4	1							
Butler, Pa.	27,632	3	5							
Butte, Mont.	43,425	1	3				3			
Chelsea, Mass.	46,192	9	6		1		1		4	1
Chicopee, Mass.	29,319	8	1						1	1
Columbia, S. C.	34,611	22								1
Cumberland, Md.	26,674	11							3	
Danville, Ill.	32,261	6								2
Davenport, Iowa.	48,811		4				1			
Dubuque, Iowa.	39,873		3							
East Chicago, Ind.	28,743	1	1							
East Orange, N. J.	42,458	7								2
Everett, Mass.	39,233	6	2						3	
Everett, Wash.	35,486	2			1				2	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,781	7	2						4	1
Galveston, Tex.	41,863	6	1		1				1	
Green Bay, Wis.	29,353	6								
Hagerstown, Md.	25,679		1				1			
Hamilton, Ohio.	40,496	7								
Jackson, Mich.	35,363	10								1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	48,866	12	5		1		1		1	1
Kenosha, Wis.	31,576	9	1				5			
Kingston, N. Y.	26,771	7								
Knoxville, Tenn.	38,676		5				5		1	
La Crosse, Wis.	31,677		6						2	
Lexington, Ky.	41,097	21	2		1					2
Lima, Ohio.	35,384	8	4						1	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	46,515	8	1	1			1			
Long Beach, Cal.	27,587	15							1	2

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS— Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Sept. 15, 1917—Continued.

City.	Population as of July 1, 1916 (estimated by U. S. Census Bureau).	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Lorain, Ohio.....	36,964						2			
Lynchburg, Va.....	32,940	8							1	
McKeesport, Pa.....	47,521	15	6				1			
Medford, Mass.....	26,231	7			2					
Montclair, N. J.....	2	4					1		2	
Nashua, N. H.....	27,327	11	3							
Newburgh, N. Y.....	29,603	10	1							
New Castle, Pa.....	41,133		1							
Newport, Ky.....	31,927	8		1			1	1	2	2
Newton, Mass.....	43,715	5	1							
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	37,353	17	2				1			
Norristown, Pa.....	31,401	5	2							
Ogden, Utah.....	31,404	7								
Orange, N. J.....	33,080	6	1				2			
Pasadena, Cal.....	46,450	10								
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	41,185	18	1		1				5	
Pittsfield, Mass.....	38,629	9	1				1			
Portsmouth, Va.....	39,651	8					4			
Quincy, Ill.....	36,798	5	2						1	
Quincy, Mass.....	38,136	10	1						4	3
Racine, Wis.....	46,486	17					1			4
Roanoke, Va.....	43,284	17	2							4
Rock Island, Ill.....	28,928	7	3							
San Jose, Cal.....	38,902								2	
Steubenville, Ohio.....	27,445	11	1				1			
Taunton, Mass.....	36,283	14							1	2
Topeka, Kans.....	48,726	14					1		2	
Waltham, Mass.....	30,570	3								
Watertown, N. Y.....	29,494	1			1					
West Hoboken, N. J.....	45,139	2	1						5	1
Wheeling, W. Va.....	43,377	19	2		1		1		3	1
Williamsport, Pa.....	33,809		4				1			
Wilmington, N. C.....	29,892	9								1
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	31,155	12					2		3	2
Zanesville, Ohio.....	30,863	13					1		1	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alton, Ill.....	22,874	5							1	
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	15,010	4	4						1	
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	13,532	1	2	1						
Berlin, N. H.....	15,599	6								
Braddock, Pa.....	21,685		7		3					
Cairo, Ill.....	15,794	9								1
Clinton, Mass.....	11,075	5								
Concord, N. H.....	22,669	7							1	1
Galesburg, Ill.....	21,276	10	3							
Harrison, N. J.....	16,950								1	
Kearny, N. J.....	23,539	6	1							
Kokomo, Ind.....	20,930	4								
Long Branch, N. J.....	15,395	1								
Marinette, Wis.....	14,610	6								
Melrose, Mass.....	17,445	7	1				1			
Morristown, N. J.....	13,284	9							1	1
Muscatine, Iowa.....	17,500	1								
Nanticoke, Pa.....	23,126	3								
Newburyport, Mass.....	15,243	3								
New London, Conn.....	20,985	7							2	1
North Adams, Mass.....	12,019	11							1	
Northampton, Mass.....	19,925	4	1						2	
Plainfield, N. J.....	23,805	9	1	1					1	
Pontiac, Mich.....	17,524						1			
Portsmouth, N. H.....	11,666		1				1			
Rocky Mount, N. C.....	12,067	6								
Rutland, Vt.....	14,831	7								
Sandusky, Ohio.....	20,193	8								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	13,821	4								
South Bethlehem, Pa.....	24,214		1		1					
Steelton, Pa.....	15,548	2	1						5	
Washington, Pa.....	21,618		1		1					
Wilkesburg, Pa.....	23,228	5			1					1

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910; no estimate made.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

FOREIGN.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified at Habana, as follows:

Disease.	Sept. 1-10, 1917.		Remaining under treatment Sept. 10, 1917.
	New cases.	Deaths.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....			1
Diphtheria.....	9	1	9
Leprosy.....			10
Malaria.....	18		27
Measles.....	2		12
Paratyphoid fever.....	2		8
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	
Typhoid fever.....	31	7	70

VENEZUELA.

Yellow Fever—Coro and Vicinity.

In September, 1917, yellow fever was reported present at Coro, Venezuela, and in the vicinity.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

Reports Received During the Week Ended Oct. 5, 1917.¹

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	July 8-28.....	11	6	
Madras.....	July 15-Aug. 4....	56	38	
Rangoon.....	July 8-28.....	9	7	
Java:				
Mid Java.....	July 16-22.....	1	1	
West Java.....	July 28-Aug. 2....	3	2	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 5-July 4....		5	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 10-23.....	1		
Do.....	July 8-21.....	1	3	
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 13-19.....			Present.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	July 31-Aug. 19...	2	1	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received During the Week Ended Oct. 5, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 17-23.....	45	34	
Do.....	July 8-28.....	118	102	
Karachi.....	July 15-28.....	6	4	
Rangoon.....	July 8-28.....	171	163	
Java:				
East Java—				
Surabaya.....	.....do.....	4	4	

SMALLPOX.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 5-11.....	46	10	
China:				
Amoy.....	Aug. 13-19.....			Present.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 17-23.....	23	12	
Do.....	July 8-28.....	34	14	
Madras.....	July 15-Aug. 4.....	14	9	
Rangoon.....	July 15-28.....	5		
Italy:				
Turin.....	Aug. 20-26.....	1	1	
Java:				
East Java—				
Surabaya.....	July 16-29.....	5		
Mid Java.....	July 16-22.....	13		
West Java.....	July 28-Aug. 2.....	3		
Mexico:				
Mexico City.....	Aug. 12-Sept. 1.....	51		
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	June 10-23.....	48		
Do.....	July 2-8.....	14		

TYPHUS FEVER.

Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 5-11.....	1		
China:				
Antung.....	Aug. 20-26.....	2		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	July 31-Aug. 19.....	66	19	
Java:				
East Java—				
Surabaya.....	July 16-29.....	3		
Mid Java.....	July 16-22.....	6		
West Java.....	July 28-Aug. 2.....	6		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	July 10-16.....		1	
Mexico City.....	Aug. 12-Sept. 1.....	246		
Russia:				
Petrograd.....	June 10-23.....	12		
Do.....	July 2-8.....	10		

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Yucatan State—				
Merida.....	Aug. 1-7.....	6	3	
Venezuela:				
Coro.....				Present Sept. 5.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 23, 1917.

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 1-May 5.....		8	
Bombay.....	June 24-30.....	1	1	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 29-June 30.....		347	
Do.....	July 1-7.....		3	
Madras.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	5	4	
Do.....	July 1-14.....	7	5	
Mandalay.....	May 6-June 30.....		2	
Moulmein.....	May 13-June 2.....		3	
Pakokku.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....		1	
Pegu.....	May 27-June 30.....		5	
Do.....	July 1-7.....		7	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 21-June 30.....	31	17	
Indo-China:				
Provinces.....				Feb. 1-Apr. 30, 1917: Cases, 227; deaths, 124.
Anam.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	14	3	
Cambodia.....	do.....	12	9	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	197	112	
Tonkin.....	do.....	4		
Saigon.....	Apr. 23-May 27.....	163	108	
Java:				
East Java.....	Apr. 2-8.....	1		
Do.....	July 9-15.....	1	1	
West Java.....				Apr. 13-July 5, 1917: Cases, 71; deaths, 31. July 6-26, 1917: Cases, 94; deaths, 51.
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	7	2	
Do.....	July 6-26.....	6	1	
Persia:				
Mazanderan Province—				
Amir Kela.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Barfourouche.....	Jan. 15-17.....	4		
Hamze Kela.....	Jan. 17.....	1		
Machidessar.....	Jan. 31.....	3		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	June 17-23.....	1		
Provinces.....				May 20-June 30, 1917: Cases, 735; deaths, 506. July 1-Aug. 4, 1917: Cases, 2,064; deaths, 1,271.
Agusan.....	July 15-28.....	12	2	
Albay.....	May 29-June 30.....	113	76	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	53	30	
Ambos Camarines.....	June 3-9.....	2	1	
Do.....	July 22-Aug. 4.....	20	11	
Bataan.....	July 8-14.....	1		
Batangas.....	June 17-23.....	1	1	
Bohol.....	May 29-June 30.....	368	251	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	203	161	
Capiz.....	June 3-30.....	62	40	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	64	45	
Cebu.....	June 3-30.....	231	150	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	388	284	
Iloilo.....	do.....	41	22	
Leyte.....	June 10-30.....	14	5	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	334	223	
Misamis.....	July 8-Aug. 4.....	237	117	
Mindanao.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	12	11	
Negros Oriental.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	276	177	
Rizal.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1		
Romblon.....	July 22-28.....	1	1	
Samar.....	July 15-21.....	4	2	
Sorsogon.....	June 3-30.....	196	88	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	216	114	
Surigao.....	July 29-Aug. 4.....	4	4	
Tayabas.....	June 3-30.....	7	7	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	11	9	
Zamboanga.....	July 15-21.....	11		

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 28, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 3-June 11.....		38	Apr. 8-May 14, 1917: Cases, 69; deaths, 51.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 10-30.....	6	3	
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 4.....	5	1	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Apr. 8-June 9.....	40	33	
Do.....	July 6-12.....		1	
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 29-May 5.....			Present and in vicinity.
Do.....	July 1-7.....	6	6	
Hongkong.....	May 13-June 30.....	20	13	
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 18.....	4	3	
Kwangtung Province— Ta-pu district.....	June 2.....			Present.
Ecuador:				
Estancia Vieja.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	.....do.....	56	29	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	33	18	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	9	4	
Milagro.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1	
Nobol.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Salitre.....	.....do.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....		1	
Taura.....	Feb. 1-28.....	3	2	
Egypt:				Jan. 1-Aug. 2, 1917: Cases, 1,251; deaths, 696.
Alexandria.....	June 21-27.....	6	4	
Do.....	July 31.....	1		
Port Said government.....	Apr. 30-May 19.....	4	3	
Port Said.....	June 25.....	1		
Do.....	July 28-29.....	1	1	
Provinces—				
Fayoum.....	May 11-June 26.....	14	7	
Galioubeh.....	June 28.....	1		
Girgeh.....	May 17.....		1	
Minieh.....	May 12-June 28.....	4	3	
Do.....	July 29.....	1		
Siout.....	May 12.....	3	1	
Suez government.....	Apr. 30-June 2.....	23	9	
Suez.....	May 12-June 28.....	38	23	
Great Britain:				
Gravesend.....	Aug. 13-24.....	3	1	From s. s. Matiana.
London.....	May 3-8.....	2		2 in hospital at port. From s. s. Sardinia from Australian and oriental ports.
India:				Apr. 15-June 30, 1917: Cases, 43,922; deaths, 30,197. July 1-7, 1917: Cases, 1,870; deaths, 1,322.
Bassein.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		54	
Do.....	July 1-7.....		6	
Bombay.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	441	363	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	36	25	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 29-June 2.....		38	
Henzada.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		35	
Karachi.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	468	413	
Do.....	June 28-July 14.....	5	4	
Madras Presidency.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	301	250	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	70	58	
Mandalay.....	Apr. 8-May 12.....		9	
Moulmein.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....		74	
Do.....	July 1-7.....		16	
Myingyan.....	Apr. 1-7.....		1	
Pegu.....	May 27-June 2.....		2	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 15-June 30.....	183	169	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	46	42	
Toungoo.....	Apr. 8-14.....		2	
Indo-China:				
Provinces.....				Feb. 1-Apr. 30, 1917: Cases, 331; deaths, 199.
Anam.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	137	50	
Cambodia.....	.....do.....	108	95	
Cochin-China.....	.....do.....	70	41	
Tonkin.....	.....do.....	15	12	
Saigon.....	Apr. 23-June 3.....	47	26	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 28, 1917—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
East Java.....				Apr. 2-May 20, 1917: Cases, 29; deaths, 29.
Djakarta Residency.....	Apr. 23-May 6.....	1	1	
Kedire Residency.....	do.....	1	1	
Samarang Residency.....	Apr. 23-May 20.....	3	3	
Surabaya Residency.....	Apr. 2-May 20.....	18	18	
Surakarta Residency.....	do.....	6	6	
Peru:				
Departments—				May 16-31, 1917: Cases, 15.
Arequipa.....	May 16-31.....	4		At Mollendo.
Callao.....	do.....	1		At Callao.
Lambayeque.....	do.....	2		At Chiclayo.
Libertad.....	do.....	7		At Salaverry, San Pedro, and Trujillo.
Lima.....	do.....	1		At Lima.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 22-June 30.....	13	12	
Do.....	July 3-23.....	6	5	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	June 3-16.....	2	1	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	1	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State—				Present.
Glengrey district.....	Aug. 13.....			At Summerhill Farm.
Terka district.....	May 28.....	1	1	
Queenstown.....	June 6.....	1		
Orange Free State.....				Apr. 16-22, 1917: 1 case. Apr. 9-22, 1917: Cases, 26; deaths, 17.
Winburg district.....	May 28.....		1	
At sea:				
S. S. Matiana.....	July 14-18.....	9	6	En route for port of London.

SMALLPOX.

Australia:				
New South Wales.....				Apr. 27-July 28, 1917: Cases, 75.
Brewarrina.....	Apr. 27-June 21.....	6		
Cessnock.....	July 25-28.....	4		
Coonabarabran.....	May 25-July 5.....	13		
Quambyne.....	Apr. 27-June 21.....	2		
Warren district.....	June 22-July 17.....	50		
Queensland—				
Thursday Island Quarantine Station.....	May 9.....	1		From s. s. St. Albans from Kobe via Hongkong. Vessel proceeded to Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney, in quarantine.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 6-June 30.....	4		
Do.....	July 22-Aug. 4.....	2	1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	do.....	126	31	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	158	27	
Canada:				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 10-16.....	1		
Do.....	Aug. 19-Sept. 1.....	5		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	June 18-July 7.....	3		
Port Hawkesbury.....	June 17-30.....			Present in district.
Ontario—				
Ottawa.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	1		
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 6-12.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Apr. 29-May 26.....			Present and in vicinity.
Do.....	July 1-31.....			Do.
Artung.....	May 21-June 24.....	4		
Do.....	Aug. 6-12.....	1		
Chungking.....	May 6-June 23.....			Do.
Do.....	July 1-28.....			Do.
Changsha.....	May 27-June 2.....	5		

ARE YOU SAYING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 28, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Dairen.....	May 13-June 30....	30	4	
Do.....	July 8-28.....	6	1	July 1-7, 1917: Present.
Hankow.....	June 24-30.....	2		
Harbin.....	Apr. 23-May 6.....	7		On Chinese Eastern Ry.
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 16....	8	7	
Do.....	Aug. 5-18.....	1		
Manchuria Station.....	Apr. 23-29.....	1		Do.
Mukden.....	May 27-June 2.....			Present.
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 11.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 21-July 1.....	13	32	Cases foreign; deaths among natives.
Do.....	July 2-Aug. 5.....		9	Among Chinese.
Tsitsihar Station.....	Apr. 16-22.....	1		On Chinese Eastern Ry.
Tsingtao.....	May 22-July 7.....	35	7	At another station on railway, 1 case.
Do.....	July 30-Aug. 11....	4	1	
Chosen (Korea):				
Chemulpo.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	39	9	
Do.....	July 2-29.....	30	4	
Cairo.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 18....	19	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	July 30-Aug. 5.....	1		
Paris.....	May 6-12.....	1		
Germany.....				Mar. 18-Apr. 28, 1917: Cases, 715 in cities and 32 States and districts.
Berlin.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 28....	106		
Bremen.....	do.....	16		
Charlottenberg.....	do.....	18		
Hamburg.....	do.....	50		
Leipzig.....	do.....	20		
Lubeck.....	do.....	2		
Munich.....	do.....	10		
Stuttgart.....	do.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	July 25-30.....		23	
India:				
Bombay.....	Apr. 22-June 30....	163	63	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	14	8	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 29-May 26....		12	
Karachi.....	Apr. 22-July 4.....	27	8	
Do.....	July 8-14.....	1	1	
Madras.....	Apr. 22-June 30....	80	48	
Do.....	July 1-14.....	17	6	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 15-June 30....	33	5	
Do.....	July 1-7.....	2		
Indo-China:				
Provinces.....				Feb. 1-Apr. 30, 1917: Cases, 2,566; deaths, 458.
Anam.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30....	1,269	161	
Cambodia.....	do.....	106	24	
Cochin-China.....	do.....	945	244	
Kwang-Chow-Wan.....	Mar. 1-Apr. 30....	4		
Laos.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	1	
Tonkin.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30....	237	28	
Saigon.....	Apr. 27-June 10....	199	63	
Italy:				
Turin.....	May 21-June 24....	32	12	
Do.....	July 12-Aug. 5.....	8	2	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	May 27-July 22....	65	16	
Nagasaki.....	May 28-June 3.....	1		
Osaka.....	May 16-July 5.....	177	55	
Yokkaichi.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Yokohama.....	May 27-July 1.....	1	1	

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 28, 1917—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Java:				
East Java.....	Apr. 2-July 1.....	38	2	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	13	1	
Mid-Java.....	Apr. 1-July 1.....	88	7	
Do.....	July 2-15.....	10	1	
West Java.....				Apr. 13-July 5, 1917: Cases, 239;
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-July 5.....	30	6	deaths, 44. July 6-26, 1917:
				Cases, 65; deaths, 14.
Mexico:				
Coatepec.....	Jan. 1-June 30.....		116	
Do.....	Aug. 1-14.....		1	Jan. 1-Aug. 14, 1916: 118 deaths.
Jalapa.....	July 1-13.....		1	
Mazatlan.....	July 11-Aug. 7.....		9	
Mexico City.....	June 3-30.....	162		
Do.....	Aug. 5-11.....	69		
Monterey.....	June 18-21.....		24	
Orizaba.....	Jan. 1-June 30.....		23	
Do.....	July 1-23.....		1	
Vera Cruz.....	July 1-Sept. 8.....	5	1	
Netherlands:				
Amsterdam.....	Aug. 13-18.....	1	1	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 13-June 9.....	6		Variceloid.
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 4.....	4		Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 13-June 30.....	14		
Do.....	July 8-28.....	4		
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....		3	
Russia:				
Archangel.....	May 1-June 28.....	56	4	
Petrograd.....	Feb. 18-June 9.....	495		
Riga.....	Mar. 11-June 2.....	4		Jan 1-Mar. 31, 1917: Cases, 9.
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 15-21.....	23	7	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	June 9-30.....	16		
Do.....	July 11-17.....	3	5	
Spain:				
Madrid.....	May 1-June 19.....		4	
Malaga.....	Apr. 1-30.....		12	
Seville.....	May 1-June 30.....		11	
Valencia.....	June 3-23.....	5		
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 18.....	12		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Mar. 18-June 23.....	6	3	
Singapore.....	June 24-30.....	1		
Sweden:				
Malmo.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1		
Stockholm.....	May 20-June 23.....	2	1	
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	June 2-8.....	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Trebizond.....	Feb. 25-Apr. 13.....		15	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	Mar. 12-24.....	4		
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Venezuela:				
Maracaibo.....	June 18-July 8.....		8	
Do.....	July 9-23.....		1	

TYPHUS FEVER.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	June 1-30.....	5	3	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria.....				Oct. 22-Dec. 17, 1916: Cases, 2,371.
Bohemia.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 17.....	634		
Galicia.....	do.....	809		
Lower Austria.....	do.....	47		

ARE YOU SAYING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER— Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 28, 1917—Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary—Continued.				
Austria—Continued.				
Moravia.....	Oct. 22-Dec. 17....	617	.....
Silesia.....	.....do.....	16	.....
Styria.....	.....do.....	243	.....
Upper Austria.....	.....do.....	5	.....
Hungary.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 25, 1917: Cases, 1,381.
Budapest.....	Feb. 19-Mar. 25....	83	.....
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 29-Aug. 4....	1	.....
China:				
Antung.....	June 25-July 1....	3	.....
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 19....	7	1	
Hankow.....	June 9-15.....	1	.....
Do.....	July 8-14.....	.....	1	
Tientsin.....	June 17-23.....	1	.....
Tsingtao.....	May 30-July 7....	4	.....
Do.....	Aug. 5-11.....	1	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Apr. 30-July 1....	1,648	478	
Do.....	July 17-29.....	220	84	
Cairo.....	Jan. 22-Mar. 18....	96	40	
Great Britain:				
Cork.....	June 17-23.....	.....	1	
Greece:				
Saloniki.....	May 23-June 30....	.....	32	
Do.....	July 1-Aug. 4.....	.....	19	
Japan:				
Hakodate.....	July 22-28.....	1	.....
Nagasaki.....	June 11-24.....	4	.....
Do.....	July 9-Aug. 19....	24	2	
Java:				
East Java.....				May 6-July 1, 1917: Cases, 6. July
Surabaya.....	June 25-July 1....	1	.....	9-15, 1917: Cases, 3.
Mid-Java.....				Apr. 1-June 24, 1917: Cases, 38;
Samarang.....	May 5-June 10....	14	2	deaths, 5. July 9-15, 1917:
Do.....	July 2-8.....	5	.....	Cases, 1; deaths, 1.
West Java.....				Apr. 13-July 5, 1917: Cases, 147;
Batavia.....	Apr. 13-July 5....	70	6	deaths, 6. July 6-26, 1917:
Do.....	July 6-26.....	31	2	Cases, 40; deaths, 2.
Mexico:				
Coatepec.....	Aug. 1-14.....	.....	1	
Jalapa.....	Apr. 1-June 30....	.....	5	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	.....	3	
Mexico City.....	June 3-30.....	431	.....
Do.....	July 8-Aug. 11....	524	.....
Orizaba.....	Jan. 1-June 30....	.....	6	
Do.....	July 1-31.....	.....	1	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	June 9-23.....	3	2	
Do.....	July 15-Aug. 11....	8	.....
Norway:				
Bergen.....	July 8-28.....	7	.....
Portuguese East Africa:				
Lourenco Marques.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1	.....
Russia:				
Archangel.....	May 1-June 28....	11	2	
Petrograd.....	Feb. 18-June 9....	126	3	
Riga.....	May 31-June 2....	2	.....	Jan. 1-31, 1917: 1 case.
Vladivostok.....	Mar. 29-May 21....	5	.....
Spain:				
Almeria.....	May 1-31.....	.....	5	
Madrid.....	.....do.....	.....	2	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	June 17-23.....	1	.....
Do.....	July 8-21.....	3	1	
Zurich.....	July 26-Aug. 18....	2	.....
Trinidad.....	June 4-9.....	2	.....
Tunisia:				
Tunis.....	June 30-July 6....	.....	1	
Union of South Africa:				
Cape of Good Hope State—				
East London.....	Sept. 10.....	.....	.....	Present.

ARE YOU SAVING Your Money to Invest in the SECOND LIBERTY LOAN?

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER —
Continued.

Reports Received from June 30 to Sept. 28, 1917—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ecuador:				
Babahoyo.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1	1	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	2	1	
Chcho.....	do.....	1	1	
Guayaquil.....	Feb. 1-28.....	18	7	
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	17	9	
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	17	9	
Milagro.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1		
Do.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Campache State—				
Campeche.....	Aug. 19-25.....	2	1	
Yucatan State—				
Merida.....	Sept. 1.....	1		
Peto.....	June 23.....	1	1	In person recently arrived from Mexico City.
Do.....	July 29-Aug. 11.....	6	2	

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